

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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Secretary Cameron is greatly exercised on the negro question. He has been at Springfield lately, and in his private conversation he talked about arming negroes. He says, so the report goes, that he sent to Beaufort an extra quantity of arms, to be used by any men who wished to use them. He couldn't contain himself at a private entertainment, but must give out that, in a last resort, he would arm all men who wished to strike for liberty. A few crazy Abolitionists would only sanction this, and a man carried away with passion and resentment, but four-fifths of the white men in the United States will read it with disgust and contempt. When England, in her extremity, armed the Indian, the act was condemned on the simplest principles of humanity. Arming the negro would be worse. It is no justification if negroes are armed by the Southern Confederacy. The Government needs the moral power of right and justice, and constitutional law. In that is its strength. Let desperadoes disregard them, and insult the moral sense of mankind. It is the weak and wicked that resort to such expedients. It will be a sorry comment if twenty odd millions of white men can't manage one-third of the number in rebellion without calling on the negro; the suggestion is humiliating and disreputable. We hope all Union men will denounce it. Such suggestions add the rebellion; it lives on them; and they ought not to be tolerated in a Secretary, and, especially, in the Secretary of War.

Only reflect on the meanness and low-flung character of such a suggestion. This Government was made by white men for white men. From first to last, it has been administered on that ground. The free States have treated the negro on the same principle upon which the South treat him. They don't treat the negro as having any rights in this country. He can live at the convenience of the white man. In the free States generally he can't vote, can't hold office, can't serve on juries, can't give testimony against a white man. He has no political rights, still less any social position. In some States he is not allowed to live and breathe the air of heaven, unless he resides there when the State Constitution was adopted. Then the white man in his extremity calls on the poor negro to shed his blood and risk his life in a cause not his own.

They need not tell us that they have anything to offer the negro, if they were so disposed. The status of the negro is fixed by a law that no human power can repeal. The legal bond which connects the negro and the white man may be severed, but immediately something must supply its place; and to invent any condition other than the one that obtains now, is beyond man's ingenuity. The white man will treat the negro hereafter as he has done heretofore, and Cameron can't help it.

The negro may be deceived and misled by demagogues, white and black. The best evidence that he is incapable of appreciating his condition would be his willingness to be used in this war between white men, in which he is to fare alike no matter which wins.

If he were fit for such a contest at all, he would see that our Government is not his, and never can be.

We have noticed these outgivings of Cameron; not that we have any apprehensions that they will be carried into practice by Congress and the Administration are too smart for that; and, we may safely say, have too much principle. Cameron is a demagogue. He strikes out to out Herod Herod; not that he cares for the negro; but he seeks to pander to an element in the free States that may be useful to Simon Cameron. He has never been suspected of much zeal, except for fat contracts and political honors; and it is useful, he thinks now, to make a show of firmness, beyond ordinary, against rebels, and a show, too, of zeal for negro freedom, of which he has never been much suspected.

THE DEATH OF JOHN MILLIKEN.—This gentleman, once a good Democrat, and for the last six months to looking "for his rights." He was a violent Secessionist, abusive and threatening to Union men in the First District. On Tuesday last, the 19th inst., he went up to Mayfield, as he alleged, to kill a couple of Union men. He attempted to execute his threat, and was killed. So ends the life of man generally who impose wrongs upon the Union men.

We are informed by persons just from the Jackson Purchase, that a good many violent Secessionists are getting bravely over their admiration for Dixie. They find that their produce, cattle, mules, and tobacco are in effect seized and taken. The Reverend Major General Polk, and several others in authority, pay in Southern scrip and call it money; or, if the people grumble at the pay, they are "dried up," and the property is appropriated for the use of the Jeff. Davis Government—that is, it is stolen.

The regiment organizing under Col. R. K. Williams, in the First District, has a force of about 400 men. Judge (now Col.) Williams is one of the Union men of the First District who has been marked by the traitors of that section. He will soon have a gallant head in the field to meet the marauders who have been plundering the Union men of that portion of the State.

A gentleman suggests that if there is any proper way, after the war is over, South Carolina should be divided out between North Carolina and Georgia. Her geographical limits could thus be obliterated, and her record of infamy will be retained, but the last syllable of recorded time.

Col. Wm. E. Woodruff was in Castle Pinckney, at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 14th of October. A letter from him to his family has been received bearing that date.

From the First District.

By a gentleman just up from the First District, we learn news full of encouragement. From Paducah, which formerly polled a vote of eight hundred, there went into the rebel army as many as two hundred; these men were armed and equipped by the citizens of the town, including lawyers, physicians, bankers, merchants, &c. When General Grant took possession, about four-fifths of the citizens fled, conscious of guilt. Some of these are now returning with professions of disgust at the way in which they have been treated by the rebel army, and of penitence—declaring themselves ready to take the oath and conduct themselves loyally in the future. Some of them are very keen for permits to get goods from the North, but no permits will be given them till they have been on trial sufficiently long to prove their sincerity.

Prisoners brought in from rebel neighborhoods and rebel camps are treated in such a manner that, after a few days' stay, they express themselves satisfied—that they have all along been deceived, and will henceforth support the Government. Others, who have been intense secessionists, having seen enough of "Southern Rights," voluntarily go to headquarters and take the oath, stating that they had been promised protection by Jeff. Davis men, and find that protection what the wolf gives the lamb; that the rebel soldiers pillage and steal all they can lay their hands on, whether belonging to Union men or "secession." The state of sentiment is changing rapidly, and the changes will increase in number the longer the rebels are permitted to ravage and prey upon them. We have little or no sympathy for them. If they had been loyal to the Government, and the rebels had outraged them, as proves the case, we could have pitied them.

One of the main causes of this rapid change in the opinions of the people, especially in McCracken county and the immediate vicinity, is the presence of Col. R. K. Williams and his efforts in raising a regiment for the United States service. We learn from reliable parties, that when the Judge began his up hill task of raising a regiment in that District, the secessionists hooted at the idea of his ability to raise half a company in the entire First, and even Union men could not be made to believe that he could muster one full company. He now has four full companies and a fifth under way, while enlistments are increasing.

Frank Machen, of or near Mayfield, a brother of Willie B., a man of wealth and influence, acknowledges that he has been most egregiously deceived—declares that the so-called Southern Confederacy is rotten from the core out—that the Secessionists of that region had been promised the fullest protection, ample trade, and perfect enjoyment of their rights. These promises, he says, have been kept in this way: The Southern Confederacy taxes every citizen enormously, then calls for contributions, and when the poor deluded fools are tired of paying tithes and making contributions, levies are made upon them, and whatever they may have left is taken for the support of the rebel army without pay or consideration of any kind.

As to the change of sentiment wrought upon prisoners, and their subsequent influence on their neighbors, one instance will be ample testimony. One old citizen, who was a bitter Secessionist, having been captured and taken to Paducah, refused to take the oath and be released. He is said to be a man of good principles, who had been deceived. At the expiration of two days, during which time he had experienced the kind treatment of the authorities, and during which time, being a strong States Rights man, his duty of loyalty to the voice of his State had been clearly shown him, voluntarily took the oath, determined to support the Government he had been trying to break down. He went home a wiser and better man. He has been heard from since, and the influence he has exerted on his neighbors has been most happy and successful, numbers of them following his example in taking the oath, and working for the Government instead of sitting down and remaining neutral. At last accounts he had sent for Lucien Anderson to make a speech in his county, stating that all the people wanted was to be convinced of their error, and they would believe all that Anderson told them. In fact, the change in the entire district has become so great, that only two counties sent any representatives to the bogus convention at Russellville, and the people will elect Union legislators and send a Union man to Congress, in Burnett's place.

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.—Major General Butler has been preparing at Boston for a naval expedition—destination unknown—which has probably been sailed. It includes the splendid steamer Constitution and a number of transports. The force employed consists of five or six thousand men. Of these about three thousand will be carried on the Constitution.

Kossuth has published another address to the Hungarians, in which he predicts that the Emperor of Austria will either voluntarily offer a compromise or be compelled to abdicate in order to open the way for an arrangement. But, he says, Hungary cannot live in peace with Austria, and without complete separation there is no safety.

Prince Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie are said to be in an open quarrel. The former, on his return from this country, found that the Emperor was pursuing a reactionary policy on Roman affairs, induced no doubt by his superstitious wife. This has led to a serious difficulty between the radical Prince and the conservative lady.

The private dispatches in the Journal of yesterday state that at the supper given to George D. Prentiss, Esq., by Col. Forney, on the evening of the 20th inst., high dignitaries introduced the nigger question and discussed it to some extent, whereat our neighbor "was much embarrassed." His modesty and good looks will be the death of him yet.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—Thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars have been subscribed to the National Loan in Indianapolis up to the 20th.

Late from Southern Papers.

A REBEL LETTER FROM PORT WALKER. An officer of the United States steamer Bienville furnishes the following copy of a letter found at Port Walker, Port Royal, dated

Sunday, November 3, 1861.
 Dear Brother: I wrote you and mother about two weeks ago. I am more than anxious to hear from you and all the family. We are in a fever of excitement. Col. Heyward received last night an order from the Secretary of War to get everything ready for an attack, for Lincoln's fleet has left for our port. We have about 1,500 men here. Col. Heyward has sent to Savannah for 500 more, which are expected to arrive to-morrow. It is impossible for the buggers to pass our fort. Our men prove true to South Carolina, which I believe they will, and can give them two shells to their one, and any quantity of hot shot and cold shot they need. We have plenty on hand. Last week a measure of steamers plowing boys about three miles from us, holding out our channel. I hope in my next letter I will be able to give you an account of a thundering defeat of the Yankee fleet. Say howdy to all our folks for me. I am in good health. I hope this will tell you the same. Yours truly, B. L. To. H. M. Schroeder, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

THE REBEL SPECULATORS. (From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.) Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature of Georgia, has recommended the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor of the State, or any military officer under his command, by his direction, to seize and appropriate any provisions or other supplies necessary for our army in the hands of speculators or traders, and to pay them, or tender to pay them, reasonable and just compensation therefor, to be fixed by competent valuing agents. Such a measure would not only secure the Government against extortion, but would also accomplish a general public benefit in the regulation of prices. The price fixed by the State, which are also the principal articles needed by the community, would very soon become the general market price in the State, as the authorities could, on information, seize supplies for the State in the hands of such persons as refused to sell at reasonable prices, and thus bring down those above to medium rates.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT has suffered immensely, and suffers every day, from speculators. The huge swindling has been in no practical by army contractors. Men, who in the United States are called Southerners, are making fortunes from the treasure of our young republic, and speculating on the blood and health of our gallant soldiers, who need comfortable clothing to protect them against the cold winters in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. We venture the assertion that the money thus pocketed by shameless speculators in the sale of unseaworthy steamers, bad medicines, poor uniforms, and stale provisions, from the common stores of the army, would be sufficient to furnish clothing for the army of the Potomac. It is even openly said by some of the speculating gentry that if fortunes cannot now be made another chance will not soon occur, and that, as thousands are engaged in speculations, they see no reason why they should be allowed to embrace good opportunities. The argument is, that if the city be full of burglars, who do a thriving business, the crime being winked at by the police, every man is justified in turning burglar to better his fortune. Napoleon made short work of army speculators. He shot them.

THE RETALIATORY MEASURES. (Continued from Nov. 14, 1861.)

Sir: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if he were a criminal, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be directed by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those retained by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue to so treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for execution by the United States. As these measures are intended to represent the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of such a crime.

Your obedient servant,
 J. P. BENJAMIN,
 Acting Secretary of War.

To Brig. Gen. JOHN WINDER, Richmond, Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICKS, Richmond, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.
 Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War: Sir: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank, on our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be directed by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith.

In choosing the thirteen from the highest rank to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot five British subalterns. The first names drawn were Captains J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Woodruff. The list of thirteen will therefore stand: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieutenants Colonels Bowman and Neff; Major Potter; and Captains Ricketts, McQuade and Woodruff.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICKS, Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1861.
 Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Sec'y of War, Richmond, Va.—Sir: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted from the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have, therefore, made selections, by lot, of Captains H. Bowman and T. Keffer to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade, wounded.

The list of thirteen is now as follows:—Capt. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut.-Col. Bowman and Neff; Major Potter, Rever and Vodge; Captains Ricketts, Bowman and Keffer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. General.

Some of the English Canadian papers are calling upon the Government to declare war against the United States because some half dozen or two British subjects have been arrested on suspicion of being emissaries of the Rebel Government. Some four years ago, two English Engineers were cast into a dungeon in Naples on the charge of having betrayed a British steamer into the hands of the Revolutionists, and although their innocence was clear as day, they were suffered to lie there thirteen months before a demand was made for their liberation. Britons are justly tenacious of their rights, but surely they ought not to be more exacting toward the Government of Mr. Lincoln than they were toward the Government of Bona.

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

As this is at present the most exciting and interesting theme, and as the country is rife with speculations as to the result, we have thought best to lay before our readers a few facts and opinions bearing on the case. The rebels in Richmond, and their sympathizers everywhere, are very confident that England will go to war about it. She won't do anything of the kind. Our New York exchanges are filled with extracts from eminent English law publicists, all of which prove, beyond a doubt, that Wilkes not only was right in seizing the parties, but that he could also, with full propriety, have seized the vessel bearing them, and subjected it to confiscation.

From the mass of opinions by law writers, we select the following as most pertinent and decisive: Chitty, a standard English law writer, says in his "Law of Nations," page 147: "On the same principle on which contrabands of war and infractions of blockade have been interdicted in the commerce of neutrals, so the principle that a neutral has no right to relieve a belligerent—has been held that other acts of illegal assistance afforded to an enemy expose to confiscation the property of the neutral concerned in them. Among these none is so tender and injurious as that of conveying or assisting the passage of a belligerent's vessels. The mischievous consequences of such a service is indefinite, indelibly beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed. The carrying of two or three cargoes of stores is as essentially an assistance of a limited nature; but in the transmission of dispatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign, that may defeat all the projects of the other belligerent in that quarter of the world."

The Evening Post quotes the following from the recent work of Dr. Robert Phillimore, "A Vindication of our Majesty in her office of Admiralty": "Page 308, Sec. 27.—(Contraband).—It is, indeed, competent to a belligerent to stop the ambassador of his enemy or his passenger."

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Letter from Nelson County.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20, 1861.
 Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Since you last heard from our camp, but few incidents of interest have occurred. We continue to receive our camp equipage in broken doses, and at long intervals; but we live in hope that before the campaign is over to be supplied with our quota necessary for active service.

Several scouting parties have been sent out, and in this way, much rascally carrying on by the Seceshes has been brought to light. Saturday evening information was received at headquarters which led the officers to suspect that there was a regular chain of communication extending through the country, about six miles above here, to the Seceshes' camp, and that certain persons were acting as pilots to messengers going to and coming from Bowlinggreen. A skillfully devised plan was successfully carried out; the way and means of communication were discovered, the chain completely broken, and one link of the chain, Louisville and Stripes, at that time, after the had cleared the port and was virtually on her voyage, having been lying off the harbor for six days, waiting for a favorable wind.

Mr. Robert O'Gradyman escaped from Ireland to this country, he got off in a boat and boarded a vessel coming down the Shannon from Limerick, and bound to America. The police at once gave the alarm, and a war steamer was dispatched in search of the vessel.

OTHER CASES.
 There were the cases of the Essex, and several other vessels, to show the stretch of power which the English have used at times when they seemed necessary to dare the result to obtain particular ends, and they argued, as in this case we should doubtless be entitled to say, "the end justifies the means."

Pursuit of Jeff. Thompson.

CAMP THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, IRONTON, Mo., Nov. 17, 1861.
 Editors of the Missouri Democrat: On the 5th inst., in company with the Eighth Wisconsin, First Indiana cavalry, and Scholfield's cavalry, we took up our line of march in the direction of the Arkansas line, intending, if possible, to overtake Thompson and again give him battle.

From Greenville, as far as we went, there have been extensive camps, where Hardee and Thompson have harbored their bands of marauders. This part of the State has been literally overrun and devastated by these marauding forces. Many, especially those who were not known to be true to the rebel cause, have suffered severely, left to struggle as they could during the long winter months for life. We found one woman, with four little children, whose husband had been pressed into the service, actually starving for something to eat. The boys emptied their haversacks of all their meat and crackers, and gave them to her, and then made up quite a long purse of money for her. We never saw anything so well bestowed, or so gratefully received. Many of the farmers have had the last horse taken from them.

As far as we went we could hear that Jeff. Thompson, after his defeat at Fredericktown, was still hurrying on, supposing the rebels were following him. In crossing the St. Francois, though we had forced it with ease, he had driven several of his mules and horses over the precipitous banks, and had short halt, while two companies of cavalry went to Poplar Bluff. We heard that there were several of Thompson's men at that place at home on furlough. The cavalry dashed in the town before they were aware of their presence, and made a haul of prisoners, among the rest Captain Turpin, who made up the first company in that section of country, and who was notorious for burning out and driving away Union men. As far as we went, the State many Union men, who have been overhauled and have not been able to take their part, or even utter their sentiments.

ANOTHER ATTACK NEAR NEW ORLEANS. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the blockading squadron off the mouth of the Mississippi, sends the following, from which it will be seen that the second attack was less successful than the first: PASS A L'OUTRE, Oct. 27, 1861.

Here we are again at the Mississippi. We left Southwest Pass on the 14th, bound to ship Island for wood for the Brebe and Vincennes. We had a head wind, and were three days reaching our destination. Arriving we met the Massachusetts and the Potomac, the latter a frigate of forty four guns. After leaving the Potomac, we were met by the Virginia, and had a long and hard fight, the latter and gave them an all night sleep for two nights in succession. While there we were fishing, catching enough for all hands. It was a great treat, the fish being the best I ever ate. Two seamen who were run ashore by the Virginia, were living splendidly; dining on stewed oysters, fried flounders, soft jack, and fresh pork. They had found some hogs and penned them up. We left there yesterday, having a grand wind, and now we are alongside the Vincennes, and are engaged in the battle of the day.

We were gone to Ship Island five Secession steamers came down the river and attacked the fleet. Getting the worst of it they retreated up the river. The Water Witch and South Carolina pursued them, knocking the water Witch, and sinking another, driving a third ashore, and sinking a lighter loaded with tar, turpentine, and powder, intended for a fire-ship. We shall probably go up the river again after another.

THE REBEL AMBASSADORS AS THEY ARE AND AS THE REBELS FANCIED THEY WOULD BE.—The rebel Commissioners are now safely in the hands of the Government. How different that is from the "crowing" statement that appeared in the Richmond Examiner of Oct. 29, which was worded as follows: By this time our able representatives abroad, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, are pretty well over the briny deep towards the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination with safety. The mailer of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave at any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate flag. We believe that, at no distant day, Mr. Mason will have the pleasure of signing a treaty of amity on behalf of the Confederate States with one of the oldest and greatest dynasties of Europe, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends.

WHEN "MORTIFICATION" WILL SET IN FIRST.—The Richmond Examiner, of October 29, announcing the departure of Mason and Slidell for Europe, after exulting over their escape, exclaims: "Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result."

How will the Examiner feel when it shall have learned the latest "result" of their expedition?—N. Y. Times.

The N. Y. World, speaking by authority, says: "He who quarrels with the terms of our Government proclamation quarrels with the declared policy of the Administration."

UNCOURTEOUS MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. dt

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

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As far as we went we could hear that Jeff. Thompson, after his defeat at Fredericktown, was still hurrying on, supposing the rebels were following him. In crossing the St. Francois, though we had forced it with ease, he had driven several of his mules and horses over the precipitous banks, and had short halt, while two companies of cavalry went to Poplar Bluff. We heard that there were several of Thompson's men at that place at home on furlough. The cavalry dashed in the town before they were aware of their presence, and made a haul of prisoners, among the rest Captain Turpin, who made up the first company in that section of country, and who was notorious for burning out and driving away Union men. As far as we went, the State many Union men, who have been overhauled and have not been able to take their part, or even utter their sentiments.

ANOTHER ATTACK NEAR NEW ORLEANS. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the blockading squadron off the mouth of the Mississippi, sends the following, from which it will be seen that the second attack was less successful than the first: PASS A L'OUTRE, Oct. 27, 1861.

Here we are again at the Mississippi. We left Southwest Pass on the 14th, bound to ship Island for wood for the Brebe and Vincennes. We had a head wind, and were three days reaching our destination. Arriving we met the Massachusetts and the Potomac, the latter a frigate of forty four guns. After leaving the Potomac, we were met by the Virginia, and had a long and hard fight, the latter and gave them an all night sleep for two nights in succession. While there we were fishing, catching enough for all hands. It was a great treat, the fish being the best I ever ate. Two seamen who were run ashore by the Virginia, were living splendidly; dining on stewed oysters, fried flounders, soft jack, and fresh pork. They had found some hogs and penned them up. We left there yesterday, having a grand wind, and now we are alongside the Vincennes, and are engaged in the battle of the day.

We were gone to Ship Island five Secession steamers came down the river and attacked the fleet. Getting the worst of it they retreated up the river. The Water Witch and South Carolina pursued them, knocking the water Witch, and sinking another, driving a third ashore, and sinking a lighter loaded with tar, turpentine, and powder, intended for a fire-ship. We shall probably go up the river again after another.

THE REBEL AMBASSADORS AS THEY ARE AND AS THE REBELS FANCIED THEY WOULD BE.—The rebel Commissioners are now safely in the hands of the Government. How different that is from the "crowing" statement that appeared in the Richmond Examiner of Oct. 29, which was worded as follows: By this time our able representatives abroad, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, are pretty well over the briny deep towards the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination with safety. The mailer of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave at any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate flag. We believe that, at no distant day, Mr. Mason will have the pleasure of signing a treaty of amity on behalf of the Confederate States with one of the oldest and greatest dynasties of Europe, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends.

WHEN "MORTIFICATION" WILL SET IN FIRST.—The Richmond Examiner, of October 29, announcing the departure of Mason and Slidell for Europe, after exulting over their escape, exclaims: "Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result."

How will the Examiner feel when it shall have learned the latest "result" of their expedition?—N. Y. Times.

The N. Y. World, speaking by authority, says: "He who quarrels with the terms of our Government proclamation quarrels with the declared policy of the Administration."

UNCOURTEOUS MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. dt

Railroad Notes.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 8:10 A. M.

Chicago Mail (daily except Sundays)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily except Sundays)..... 4:30 A. M.

Leaving Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.

Chicago Mail..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville.

Jeffersonville and Eastern Express..... 8:30 P. M.

Jeffersonville and Eastern Express..... 9:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 8:30 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 8:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 8:30 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 8:30 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern Mails at 12:00 M.

And at 12:30 P. M.

And at 1:00 P. M.

And at 1:30 P. M.

And at 2:00 P. M.

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And at 2:30 A. M.

Military.

General Orders—No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE ARMY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 15, 1861.

I. In pursuance of General Order No. 97

of the 9th instant, from the Adjutant

General's Office, Brigadier General D. C. Buell

herewith assumes command of the Department

of the Ohio.

The following named officers are an-

nounced on the staff of the General com-

manding viz:

Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant

General, Chief of Staff.

Capt. N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant

General.

Capt. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant

General.

Capt. James M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant

General and A. D. C.

First Lieutenant Chas. S. Fitzhugh, Aid-

de-Camp.

First Lieutenant A. W. Rockwell, Aid-

de-Camp.

Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quar-

termaster General.

Captain H. C. Symonds, Commissary of

Subsistence.

Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Depart-

ment Medical Director.

Major Charles T. Larned, Pay Depart-

ment.

Captain F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Nathaniel Minkler, Corps of To-

topographical Engineers.

By command of Gen. Buell.

JAMES B. FRY,

A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

Official—OLIVER D. GREENE, A. A. G.

General Orders—No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE ARMY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 16, 1861.

I. Every officer in the separate command

of troops in this Department will immedi-

ately return to these headquarters a return

of the troops under his command, according

to the prescribed form.

Each regiment or corps to be reported

separately on the consolidated return.

These returns will give the number of

men, equipped and unequipped, in each re-

giment or independent company, and the

names of the General, field and staff officers;

and list returns will be rendered on the

10th, 20th, and last days of each month.

II. Every officer of the line or staff in

this Department on service detached from

troops will immediately report by letter to

this office, stating the duty on which he is

engaged, and by whose order.

III. Every officer in this Department who

is in charge of property for public use or

property, whether in store or in the

hands of troops, will immediately re-

turn therefor to this office, according

to the forms prescribed for each staff de-

partment.

IV. Commanding officers of regiments

and detached companies will once send to

these headquarters lists of the officers in

their commands, with the date in each

case when mustered into the service of the United

States.

By command of Gen. Buell.

JAMES B. FRY,

A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

Official—OLIVER D. GREENE, A. A. G.

Docket of the Court of Appeals.

TENTH DAY—December 12th.

Hornbeck vs. Anderson's executors, Bul-

lit.

L. C. Hornbeck vs. same, Bullit.

FIFTEENTH DAY—December 15th.

Geoghegan et al. vs. Jewett, Jefferson.

Excelsior vs. Leiber, Griffin & Co.,

Jefferson.

SIXTEENTH DAY—December 16th.

Megowan vs. Pennebaker, Louisville

Chancery.

Bagdad and H. Turpike Road Company

vs. Gordon et al., Louisville Chancery.

Louisville city vs. Chambers, Louisville

Chancery.

Judd vs. Semple et al., Louisville Chan-

cery.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—December 20th.

Shrader et al. vs. Phillips, by guardian et

al., Louisville Chancery.

Humphrey et al. vs. Wilkes et al., Louisville

Chancery.

Wilkes vs. Phillips et al., Louisville Chan-

cery.

Kowan's creditors vs. Kowan's executors

et al., Louisville Chancery.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—December 21st.

Graham et al. vs. White et al., Louisville

Chancery.

Brackridge's executors et al. vs. Gray-

son et al., Louisville Chancery.

Same vs. Bank of U. S., Louisville Chan-

cery.

NINETEENTH DAY—December 23rd.

Beck et al. vs. McMillan & Son, Louisville

Chancery.

Barnes vs. Reamer, Louisville Chancery.

Riley et al. vs. Shultz et ux, Louisville

Chancery.

Francis vs. Smith, Louisville Chancery.

TWENTIETH DAY—December 24th.

Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood, Jefferson.

Whele & Huling vs. Leiber, Griffin & Co.,

Jefferson.

TWENTY FIRST DAY—December 25th.

Fible vs. Gathright, Oldham.

Henderson vs. Foley, Shelby.

Evans et al. vs. Brown, Shelby.

Waller vs. Bolkis, Shelby.

TWENTY SECOND DAY—December 26th.

Wood's ex'r vs. Woolfolk et al., Shelby.

Doyle et al. vs. Pemberton et al., Shelby.

Moyers vs. Harris, Shelby.

Wells vs. Ford's ex'r, Shelby.

The following cases are under advisement:

SIXTY-FIRST DAY—February 10th.

Kaye vs. Tydings, trustee, et al., Bullit.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY—February 13th.

Jones vs. Benson, Jefferson.

Weller vs. Bowman, Jefferson.

Griffin vs. Wallace, Lithgow & Co., Louis-

ville Chancery.

Watson vs. Baird, Louisville Chancery.

Louisville city vs. Higdon, Jefferson

Chancery.

Louisville & Nixon vs. Hughes & Kyle,

Louisville Chancery.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—February 14th.

Sparks vs. steamer Kate French, Louis-

ville Chancery.

Ayres & Co. vs. Bull, Louisville Chancery.

Louisville city vs. Louisville Gas Co.,

Louisville Chancery.

Dunoon vs. Connelly, Louisville Chan-

cery.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 17th.

Sedman vs. Guthrie et al., Jefferson.

Hornally et al. vs. Pope & Jacob, Louis-

ville Chancery.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 18th.

Cook vs. Brandels & Crawford, Louisville

Chancery.

Bell vs. Western River Imp. Co., Louis-

ville Chancery.

Riley vs. McAtee, Louisville Chancery.

Kowan's Executor vs. Same, Louisville

Chancery.

Shepherd vs. McAtee, Louisville Chan-

cery.

Shelby Board of Int. Imp vs. Seacore,

Shelby.

RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1860.

The following was ordered to be recorded

as a Rule of Practice of this Court:

It shall be the duty of the counsel for the

appellants, upon filing the transcript of a

record in the Clerk's office of this Court, to

indorse thereon, on some paper to be filed

therewith, the names of the parties, ap-

pellant and appellee, as the case is desired

to stand on the docket of this Court; and

also a reference to the judgment sought to

be reversed, designating the page of the

record where it may be found.

The large lot of ribbons which Messrs.

Henry & Co. expected last Monday are

just received, and comprise all the desirable

high colors and black. They will be offered

at private sale from to-day till the 25th inst.,

and as they comprise every width from four

Shops to know associated numbers 3081
collected and for sale by
no. 12 GARDNER & CO

